<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farfán, Gabriela (2011)</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>The <em>Oportunidades</em> program provides cash transfers that are conditioned on investments in education, health, and nutrition. The program income accounts for about 25 percent of total resources in beneficiary households. Both pregnant or lactating women and young children receive nutritional supplements on a regular basis. Preliminary results suggest that the program had a positive impact on rural children.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fitzsimons, Emla, Bansi Malde, Alice Mesnard &amp; Marcos Vera-Hernandez (2016)</td>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>An intervention to improve nutritional knowledge improved child nutrition, household food consumption, and consequently health. Evidence shows that labor supply increased, which might have partially financed the increase in food consumption.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Majid, Muhammad Farhan (2015)</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>The negative fetal health shock from maternal fasting during Ramadan led to a lower labor supply and selection into a less skill-intensive sector. Potential fasting during pregnancy by Muslim women is inversely related to their children's adult labor market outcomes. These estimates are strongest for those from more religious families, suggesting that the actual act of fasting may be driving these results.</td>
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A government-run cash transfer program for poor mothers in rural Ecuador had positive effects on the physical, cognitive, and socioemotional development of children, with larger effects for poorer children than for less poor children, for girls, and for children with more highly educated mothers. The program appeared to improve children’s nutrition and increased the chance they were treated for helminth (worm) infections.

Coinciding with India’s escalating food prices, wasting increased significantly from 19 percent in 2006 to 28 percent in 2009. These increases were concentrated among low- and middle-income groups. Increases in price were associated with a drop in children’s rice consumption and an increase in child wasting.

**References**


